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J. M. TILFORD,
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Selected Miscellany.

The report of Mr. CHASE is an important docugive a condensed review of the document, pre- the Constitution. senting its most important features, from the

to recommend, we may as well state at once that the report does not contemplate the establishment of a United States Bank, or the establishment of a paper currency as a legal tender. The Secretary expects to obtain all the money he needs by further loans, and also by substituting for the present bank notes in circulation a paper currency based exclusively on the deposit of United States the spirit of both Government and people is up summed up as follows:

ESTIMATES FOR 1861-2. Expenditure.

Additional appropriations now asked Total.....\$543,406,429 Ordinary revenue from customs, &c.....\$36,809,731 Ordinary revenue from Balance of loans author-

ized...... 75,449,675

Mr. Chase assumes that some part of the ex-Mr. Chase assumes that some part of the expenditures may be reduced by proper extremchment, and that some part of the public debt (for the payment of which \$22,870,398 are appropriated) may not be presented for payment, so that the whole amount required for the service of the fiscal year 1861-62 will not, in his opinion, exceed \$200,000,000. For the fiscal year 1862-63 it is, of course, difficult to make any estimates, as the expenditures of Government will mainly depend on the continuance of the war, which, in the opinion of the Secretary, ought to be brought. to a close by midsummer next. Assuming, how-

nterior Department...... 4,102,962 War...... 360,159,986

Navy 45,164,994 Total.....\$475,331,245 Revenue.

Customs, &c..... \$45,800,000 \$475,331,245

his system of basing all the bank note currency of ed in the Treasury from various sources the sum the country of United States stocks, will impart of \$197,742,588. a market value to them and render it easier to negotiate them at high prices.

Of the \$200,000,000 required for this year, \$150,000,000 can be obtained from the banks in exchange for bank notes, under Mr. Chase's plan.

In order to carry this out, Congress will have to goods in ware houses and on ship board. The

pass an act taxing the present bank notes so heavily as to drive them out of circulation, and will likewise have to provide that United States may be found in the changed circumstances of stocks, deposited as security for the new bank notes, must be of the new issue, as otherwise the banks would enter the market and buy United 602. The estimates from receipts for land and States bonds at a discount—which would afford miscellaneous sources he reduces from \$202,304, no revenue to Mr. Chase. Assuming that \$150,-100,000 can be raised in this way, the other \$50,- The only other source of revenue is a direct 000,000 can be raised in this way, the other \$50,000,000 can undoubtedly be borrowed on the same terms as the \$75,000,000 which Mr. Chase is still authorized to borrow under the acts of July by States, the further sum of \$20,000,000 may

iquors, stills, tobacco, bank notes, carriages, of 500,000 men, besides additional companies an egacies and paper evidences of debt be taxed so officers. This large increase has and must necessary as to yield \$20,000,000 more, and that the income tax be so modified as to yield \$10,000,000.

Thus the rebellion is going to cost the Northern people \$50,000,000 for direct taxes in the year the navy, and additional appropriations are asked

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL. per pound on coffee. It is possible that Congress may disregard the latter recommendation, and may increase the duties on various articles of European manufacture, especially on the perusal of the following pregnant words in the Secreta-

"The most sacred duty of the American peo-ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM,

TERMS OF WEEKLY SENTINEL.

One copy one year

Ten copies to one address, and one to the maker of the club.

Ten copies to one address, and two to the maker of the club.

Twenty copies to one address, and two to the maker of the club.

Twenty copies to one address, and two to the maker of the club.

Twenty copies to one address, and two to the maker. Twenty copies to one address, and two to the maker of the club..... 20 00 can skill, American labor and American soil. Freedom of commerce is indeed a wise and no-

On July 1, 1861, it was....... 90,867,828 On July 1, 1862, it will be.......517,372,802 rebellion is costing us at the rate of \$480,000,000 Within the County Pree.
Within the State 13 cents.
Within the United States 25 cents.
One square, one Insertion 60 75

One square, one Insertion 60 75 ly, and will command the prompt attention of Congress. It will be easy to seize and sell five hundred millions worth of land, cotton, rice, &c., belonging to rebels in arms against the Govern ment, and no principle of law or morals is clearer that disturbers of the peace must pay the cost of

> The Issue Upon Us. The Louisville Democrat, in discussing the ob? ments leaded and placed under the head of ject of the war, gives expression to the following just sentiments, which reflect the views of all loyal citizens who are laboring for the unity and

This is not a war of conquest and subjugation, Legal advertisement inserted at the expense of the attorneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, but collectable at our usual time. Publishers not this which has brought the flower of our youth but to relieve oppression and restore the Union. into the fields, and it can be well imagined with what execration the adoption of a different course would be received by them. There is not one in a hundred of our soldiers but scorns the nigger-ism of the radical North.

The President has so far done his duty, though not his whole duty. He has refused to obey the dictates of those who are themselves traitors, and who should have a place in Fort Warren. He seems to know better than those around him and unwavering. The Union will, indeed, be in danger if he does not. All our recent successes

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

will be as nothing.

We warn the Northern people that it is not those who are blindly talking of emancipation who are patriots and Unionists. They are the bitterest enemies to the country. It is the warm, loval Northern Democrats and conservatives and ment, perhaps the most so of any which has yet the Union men in the Border States who are to appeared from that Department of the Govern- save the country, and we call them to rally to the ment. The condition of our financial affairs is stated boldly and frankly, and with great ability and comprehensiveness he suggests radical changes in our fiscal system. A synopsis of the report appeared in our telegraphic columns, but men he must depend for his support. It is the as it was imperfect, and as his recommendations party which strove so valiantly to defeat him will excite general attention and discussion, we which will be compelled to aid him in sustaining

Can any one be lukewarm in this cause when we think that the alleviation of the sufferings of financial columns of the New York Herald: the Southern people depends upon it? The cry

As great anxiety has been felt on the subject that it is an Abolition war is the food of secesof the financial method which the Secretary was sion. Remove this impression, and more good

The Louisville Journal in a similar spirit, remarks:

stocks, and issued, in fact, by the Treasury De- and the rebels are virtually conquered. It is partment at Washington to the several banking time to apply the break to this magnificent and astitutions of the country. The state of the pub. restiess machine of power; and the only real peril lic finances at the present time may be briefly to the Government at present arises from the possibility that the break may not be applied in season and with sufficient vigor. It must, we think, appear to every thoughtful man that a new epoch has at last dawned upon the country—an Expenditure for first quarter..... \$98,239,733 epoch full of glorious hope, if we prove true to curselves, but full of infamy and dispair, if we fourth quarters, according to acts of extra session...... 302,035,761 and to secure it will be to falter. The task may be an engrateful one at this moment, but its per-formance is an imperious duty. It is nothing less than the duty of self preservation. It is the same duty that called our splendid army into the field—the same duty in a different aspect. And as such it must be recognized if we would not have the fruits of victory turn to bitterest ashes in our

> Report of the Secretary of the Treas-WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- The following is an ab stract of the report of the Secretary of the Treas-

The Secretary of the Treasury's report, after referring to the recommendation contained in his July report, gives the manner in which he obtain-

the opinion of the Secretary, ought to be brought three years 7 3-10 bonds, to be reimbursed for by to a close by midsummer next. Assuming, how-ever, that the war will continue, Mr. Chase esti-mates that the expenditures for 1862-63 will amount to \$475,331,245, which he proposes to provide for as follows: then represents the agreement entered into between the banks and himself by which the former agreed to take the loans. The history of the first two loans has been made public. The second loan was negotiated with the banks on the 16th of November, by which he agreed to issue to them \$50,000,000 in six per cent. bonds at par for the

nds bearing 7 per cent interest. This agreement was complied with. No arrangement for reimbursement, and there was no terms except the preparing and issuing of the bonds. This was also complied with, with the understanding that on and after the 1st of January a loan of \$50,000,000 should be made on the same terms as first or second, if required. In ad-With regard to the shape and nature which fu-ture loans should take, Mr. Chase makes no re-November were issued in Treasury notes of \$5. ture loans should take, Mr. Chase makes no re-commendation, except to say that the adoption of \$10, \$12, \$33, \$85 and \$105. There then remain-

The revenue rates have not met his expects

is still authorized to borrow under the acts of July and August last.

With regard to the taxes: At the last session of Congress a direct tax on property in the loyal States was directed to be levied so as to produce \$14,846,018, and an income tax of three per cent. on all incomes exceeding \$800. Mr. Chase now recommends that the property tax be raised so as to produce at least \$20,000,000; that distilled liquors, stills, tobacco, bank notes, carriages,

As to the tariff, Mr. Chase recommends an increase of the duties on tea, coffee and sugar, and no other change at the present session of Congress. The increased rates he proposes are as follows: Two and one-half cents per pound on brown augar; three cents on clayed sugar; twenty cents per pound on green tea, and five cents.

Of these additional appropriations \$47,985,566 were authorical by acts of the last session, and \$143,130,927 are now asked, making an aggregate, including \$22,787,933 for indefinite purposes, of \$213,904,427. To provide these large sums retrenchment and reform are indispensable. Contracts should be subject to strict supervision,

and contractors made rigorously responsible. All Our Army Correspondence—The 6th unnecessary officers should be abolished and Indiana in Kentucky. salaries and pay materially reduced. While thus recommending retrenchments he feels himself constrained to renew suggestions heretofore sub-mitted by him, that the property of rebels should be made to pay in part at least the cost of re-

Property of great value in loyal States is held by proprietors habitually engaged in guilty at-tempts to break up the Union and which is justly forfeited to the people, and which should be sub-jected to sequestration or confiscation and the proceeds applied to the satisfaction of claims arising from the war. The property of rebels in rebel States should be treated in the same manner. Rights to service and labor under slave laws must of necessity form an exception to any rule of confiscation. Persons held by rebels unbanks of Nolin. Now they are stationed about der such laws as slaves may, however, be justly liberated from their constraint and made more valuable in the various employments through voluntary and compensated service than if con-

fiscated as subjects of property.

The Secretary says the most sacred duty of the American people now require the consecration of all their energies and resources to the establishment of the Union, and a sound policy would of this number none are considered dangerous, seem to suggest no extension of foreign trade. The medical staff for this regiment has been well that the duty on tea, sugars and coffee be increased to 2½ cents per pound. 3 cents on clayed, 20 has recently been promoted to Brigade Surgeon, cents on green tea, 5 cents on coffee, and that no Dr. N. B. Sparks, his Assistant, will doubtless be

be desirable, it is most desirable in this form.

brought to an auspicious close before midsum- which is so large that a two horse team can be mer. In that event the provision for revenue by drove in and turned around, it has been expl taxation recommended, will amply suffice for all for one mile. When Rousseau's brigade made its financial exigencies without additional loans, and enable the Government at once to begin a reduction of the existing debt. If the war continues Men, women and shildren were huddled in there entil July 1, 1862, the public debt will be promiscuously-scared out of their boots. \$517,322,802; if to July 1, 1863, it will be in A few days since, whilst some companies were

round numbers \$900,000,000. has been fully enforced. Regulations have been established by which rice, cotton and other property in the insurrectionary districts occupied by our troops will be collected and sent by sea to New York. All sales will be for account of Government and the proceeds paid into the National Treasury. As a general rule commerce should follow the flag and when the authority of disperser. It was a grey eagle. The boys expressional Treasury. It was a grey eagle of sorrow when they made the disperser.

t ought to be.

Randolph County Democratic Meet-

Pursuant to a call for a mass convention, a portion of the Democrats of Randolph county met at the Court-house, in Winchester, on Saturday, the 7th day of December, 1861. On motion, Miles Hunt was chosen President

and John Diehl Secretary. On motion of Dr. Jesse Stick, the following Resolved. That a committee of one from each | 6th Indiana, and is the 4th brigade.

township be appointed to select five delegates and five contingent delegates to represent Randolph other regiment. A cabin is built from three to

following resolution was adopted:

The committee appointed consisted of the following gentlemen: Jer. Smith, Daniel B. Miller, David Heaston, Joseph Crouse and Jesse Stick The committee appointed to select delegates

through Dr. Stick reported that they had selected delegates and contingent delegates as follows: Delegates-Daniel B. Miller, David Heaston Wm. P. Debolt, Joseph Crouse and Miles Hunt. Contingents—John B. Clapp, A. F. Teal, Thos. J. Mason, W. C. Hendricks and Richard Jobes. On motion of Judge Smith, the report was unani mously concurred in, and the above gentlemen

of January next. Judge Smith, from the committee on resolu

convention as follows: The Democracy of Randolph county, in con-

Resolved, 1, That we still continue to be, as we always have been, friends to our Constitution your correspondent to travel over. During the and the Union. Having labored life long to have our Constitution observed in all its parts in its letter and spirit, that our Union might be preserved interest we need to be a spirit, that our Union might be preserved in the latter and spirit, that our Union might be preserved in the latter and spirit, that our Union might be preserved in the latter and spirit, that our Union might be preserved in the latter and spirit, that our Union might be preserved in the latter and spirit, that our Union might be preserved in the latter and spirit, that our Union might be preserved in the latter and spirit, that our Union might be preserved in the latter and spirit, that our Union might be preserved in the latter and spirit, that our Union might be preserved in the latter and spirit, that our Union might be preserved in the latter and spirit, that our Union might be preserved in the latter and spirit, that our Union might be preserved in the latter and spirit, that our Union might be preserved in the latter and spirit, that our Union might be preserved in the latter and spirit, that our Union might be preserved in the latter and spirit, that our Union might be preserved in the latter and spirit, the latter and spirit and the latter a intact, we now feel, in this hour of gloom, more than ever resolved to stand by the Constitution as the palladium of our liberties, and by our Union as our only safeguard both at home and abroad.

2. That Demography, that the preserved interest of the little and limited the little and limited the little and little are little and as our only safeguard both at home and abroad.

2. That Demoaracy is but the carrying out of the principles of our Constitution in their purity and integrity; hence to be a Democrat, is but to be a firm friend of the Constitution and the Union.

14th are here surrounded by mountains of show, and under our feet it is a perfect slush of mud and snow intermixed. We eat in the mud, sleep in the mud, and indeed there is nothing else but mud and srow.

The rebels have retired beyond the Alle-

3. That though fanaticism and mad ambition ghenies, how far I do not know, but it is so have plunged us into a civil war and brought us posed that those who have not gone to Kentucky will winter in Staunton. Western Virginia is to the brink of destruction, yet our motto is, "Don't give up the ship" of State; and we will labor earnestly and faithfully, with all our fellow-citizens who love our Constitution and Union, to avert the dread calamities that are now upon us, they are right. and restore our Government and Union to their

est praise. They have our warmest approbation and heartfelt sympathies in their arduous toils and struggles in the service of our beloved coun-

objects of crushing out rebellion and prescruing the Government and Union; and we pladge him our support in all constitutional efforts to sustain rnment and Union. 7. That we indorse and approve of the resolu-tion offered by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, and

adopted almost unanimously by the present Congress at its special session, on the 22d day of July The Convention then appointed a Central Com-

be requested to copy MILES HUNTER, President CAMP SIXTH WARD, 1 Hardin Co., Ky., Dec. 8, 1861.

The weather to day is as mild and pleasant as a summer day; what the morrow will bring forth is uncertain, though the hope of the soldier is that the pleasantness of the season may continue It is now some three months since the old 6th entered upon the sacred soil of Kentucky, yet up to this time they have not had the opportunity of distinguishing themselves on the battle field. Being the first in the State, they still occupy the advanced position they are worthy of. Until within a few days they were stationed on the half way between Nolin and Upton's Station, on

The health of the regiment is good, perhaps

cents on green tea, 5 cents on coffee, and that no other alterations of tariff be made, unless further experience shall demonstrate the necessity. He deems it necessary to increase the direct tax so as to produce from loyal States a revenue of at least \$20,000,000.

The Secretary is aware that the sam is large, but seeing no probability exceeding \$40,000,000 during the current year he feels that he must not shrink from a plain statement of the actual necessities of the situation. Two fifths of one per cent, on real and personal property of the loyal States will produce \$44,000,000. The Secretary recommends a plan for a national circulation of notes, the features of which are a circulation of named his camp Sixth Ward, a very appropriate notes, the features of which are a circulation of named his camp Sixth Ward, a very appropriate notes bearing a common impression, authorized by common, authority and the redemption of these son, Ind., is actively engaged in his duties; he notes by associations and institutions to which preaches every Sabbath, visits the sick regularly, they may be delivered for issue and the security is the postmaster for the regiment and is much of that redemption by pledge of United States stocks and an adequate provision Aof specie, and an important result produced in this plan will be in the increased security of the Union springing from common interests in its preservation created by all. Since the washing away of some esteemed by all. Since the washing away of some of the tressel work across Rolling Fork, a little inconvenience has been experienced in the Commissary's department, such as short rations, &c.; but our Quartermaster has been active in the disby distribution of stocks to associations through- charge of his duties, and made up the deficiency out the country as the bases of their circulation. by purchases among the citizens, who are now He entertains the opinion if a credit circulation generally loyal; but formerly, actively engaged in the rebellion; for, bear it in mind, this was He states it is earnestly hoped, not without once a hot bed of secessionism. About three sufficient ground, that the present war will be miles from this camp is a cave, the mouth of

out on picket, near Upton's Station, they per-The prohibition of trade with the rebel States | ceived an eagle, the American emblem, soaring in

should follow the flag, and when the authority of the Union is fully restored in rebel States ports should be opened without restriction and all comexcitement in camp; all were feverish to know The Secretary says it has been his endeavor to the meaning. Many were the stories in circulainfuse into his Department the greatest possible activity and vigor, and hopes that continued endeavors, with larger experience, will make it what railroad, the bridges of which had been ruthlessly destroyed by order of her liege lord. The tressel work across Bacon Creek has again

been destroyed by the Secessionists. Why this has been allowed I do not understand. It certainly should have been well guarded. Pickets have been stationed within two miles of the creek, but that afforded no protection. I presume the bridge will be immediately repaired

Gen. Rousseau intends next week to make his headquarters with the 6th Indiana. Heretofore he has been altogether with the Louisville Legion. His brigade is composed of the 1st Ohio, Louisville Legion, 19th Kentucky regulars and

county in the Democratic State Convention on the Sth of January next.

The committee was appointed and retired.

Other regiment. A cause is built of one top for a covering. Each one is provided with a fire-place, the chimneys built of mud and sticks and On motion of the Hon. Jeremiah Smith, the class them more the appearance of a village than collowing resolution was adopted:

gives them more the appearance of a village than camp; the streets being regularly graded and ditches along the sides. Cleanliness in quarters Resolved. That a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings the health of the soldiers and accounts for the general health in camp. More anon. P. S. Since the above was written orders have been received for the 1st and 4th brigades

> Our Army Correspondence --- From Western Virginia. HUTTONVILLE, VA., Dec. 1, 1861.

EDITOR SENTINEL: After I left your goodly city, I made time to Webster, a village of wagons, teams and Commissaries' stores, on the railroad four miles from Grafton. Here I found that the roads were impassable for teams, and as to getwere appointed delegates and contingent dele ting a horse to ride it was out of the question. I gates to represent Randolph county in the State found Col. Moody of the 9th regiment, F. P. Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 8th Smith and others all waiting transportation to this place. There seemed to be but one way for tions, made a report which was adopted by the us to get here, and that was to made. We concluded to make a virtue of necessity and by all vention assembled, as expressive of their views going together shorten the distance. Consequent and feelings in these times of great calamity to ly we started on foot and made the trip in four our beloved country, adopt the following resolu- days, a distance of fifty-five miles, over one of the

muddiest roads that it ever has been the lot of

Our regiment, the 14th, are ordered to Phillip Three companies started yesterday morning an the balance will start to-morrow. The trip will 4. That we never can agree to the segregation of the territory of our Union; nor will we submit to have the navigation of the lower Missis-mit to have the navigation sippi and its outlet owned and controlled by a nation foreign to us. God made this great valley for one people; and its inhabitants must be one people. banner of our country in these "times that try men's souls," and have offered up their lives upon the altar of our country to preserve our Constitution and Government, are entitled to the highest praise. They have our warmest appears to the later of the lives upon the altar of our country to preserve our Constitution and Government, are entitled to the highest praise. They have our warmest appears to the later of the light provided in the later of the late uncertain as to whether we will leave the State or not. This may be fair, but we do not so re-

try, and our prayers that they may, by their valor, vindicate our flag, conquer a peace, and soon be restored to their homes, families, and friends.

6. That we heartily endorse the course of President Lincoln in refusing to make this war an abolition war, and confining it to its legitimate whitest of combination war, and confining it to its legitimate whitest of combination war, and confining it to its legitimate whitest of combination war, and confining it to its legitimate whitest of combination war, and confining it to its legitimate whitest of combination war, and confining it to its legitimate whitest of combination war, and confining it to its legitimate whitest of combination war, and confining it to its legitimate whitest of combination war, and confining it to its legitimate whitest of combination war. we paid for everything at high figures yet the peo-ple cannot live on money alone, and there is nothhing here for them to buy, consequently I fear that many will, of necessity, suffer for want of food. It this suffering could be confined to those who are responsible for this unnatural war, it would not be so bad, but as it is, the innocent must suffer with the guilty. Hoping this will reach you in safety, I am yours, W.

mittee for the county.

On motion, it was

Ordered, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Indiana State Sentinel and that each of the papers in Randolph county of the rebel States, and as we treat their captured soldiers as prisoners of war we do not see any substantial reason for treating their captured sail-ors otherwise.—Boston Pilot.

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

- There are twenty thousand five hundred miles of railroads in the Unior States, and five thousand miles of canals.

— In a discussion with a temperance lecturer, a toper remarked; "If water rots your boots, what effect must it have on the coat of your stom-

- A New Devinition of McClellan's Pol-icy.—A Brigadier General remarked lately that the army of the Potomac was trying an exhaust-ive policy—not exhausting the rebels, but the

— Auguste Belmont, it is said, intends to dis-pose of his American real estate and take up his residence in Europe. He denies being the owner of the tobacco lately confiscated in Richmond, and supposed to belong to him.

-There are thirteen thousand sick in the Army of the Potomae. This is not considered a large proportion. The general health is good, -A Lange Farm.-There are thirty million acres of Government land in Kansas unsur-—A young lady of California recently broke her neck while resisting an attempt of a young man to kiss her. This furnishes a fearful warn-ing to young ladies.—Prov. Post.

-The rent of General Halleck's headquarters commissary rooms, &c., at St. Louis is \$2,250 per annum. The rest for the same purposes under Fremont was only \$14,000!

sured .- Bath Times. —A mechanic in New Haven has manufactured a bullet and bayonet-proof vest, so light that the wearer does not feel its weight, and at a little distance it looks like an ordinary cloth presentation and reception was thrillingly inter--A mechanic in New Haven has manufac-

—It is said that 4,735 applications for admission to the New York State Inebriate Asylum are on file, coming from all the States of the Union. from all classes of men, and some of them from

foreign countries. -But few of the self-emancipated negroes at Port Royal, S. C., can be made to labor even for money. They are enjoying now the dolce far niente—the luxury of indolence—to a rare extent. There's no true sense of laudable exertion in the

-The following dispatch, says a Washington correspondent, was sent to New York, announce ing an accident which had occurred to one of our seamen: "Sir-Your brother was slightly wounded this afternoon by the bursting of a shell in his head."

said, in response to a toast, at a dinner given by the Union Club of New York, that the blackest on the blood-stained field of Tippecanoe, they the Union Club of New York, that the blackest negro in South Carolina, black as midnight, in his eyes is whiter than the whitest rebel, which

-Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, in his message, estimates the force which Virginia has in the field at 75,000. He says Virginia must not be dis-membered, and that the northwestern part of it must be recovered. He insists that the Union kansas border, you may ere another week repay can never be restored, and that the South will this sacred obligation and add new lauerls to never be conquered. -Mr. Sumner received \$25 for his lecture at Haverhill, delivered for the benefit of the "Sol-

diers' Relief Society." Whole receipts \$75; expenses \$15. Charley pockets \$25—the soldiers get \$35. Would it not have been better to omit the lecture and sent the whole \$75 directly to - Parker Pillsbury (a Massachusetts abolition ist) endeavored to address the citizens of Rock

port in their church on Sunday evening, but the meeting was broken up and the building ma terially injured. It appears that such delicate little missiles as fire-balls and bomb-shells were thrown through the windows by outsiders. - Mrs. Lincoln's first reception of the season took place last Saturday. She has received a

present of a very costly bonnet from the ladies of New York. In the strings there is a likeness of ed by the national emblems. -A SIGNIFICANT REMARK .- Said a leading Democrat of the West, the other day, to the President, "If those who helped to place you in power were as truly your friends, and as unselfish and

honest in their support of your Administration as those who opposed you, you would have less trouble." "I begin to think so," replied the Pres--A plucky little British middy recently slapped the august ears of his royal highness Prince Al-

-The Richmond Dispatch says that the Confederates have missed it in not spending several

- Mrs. John C. Breckinridge is said to be holding receptions in Baltimore. A party was lately given in her honor, at which all the ladies were badges of red and white ribbon, and the cake was trosted with the same colors. She is represented as the center of the female secession element of Bultimore. This is the nearest ap- 13th Indiana, has been transferred as Adjutant proach to Mrs. Jefferson Davis's promised reception at the White House.

-REORGANIZATION OF THE SUPREME COURTorganizing the Supreme Court on the basis of Captaincy of the 50th Indiana, by order of the population. The New England States, New War Department. York and Pennsylvania, embracing ten millions, remain with three Judges: Otifford, Nelson and Grier. The Southern States, excepting Kentucky and Missouri, embracing ten millions, three Judges: Taney, Wayne and Catron. The Western States, including Kentucky and Missouri, ten and a half millions, three new Judges; Kentucky and Ohio making one circuit; Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Southern Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas another. The Pacific States remain as before, under an indepe

t on it-General Halleck is right on itneral Buell is right on it-General Sherman is right on it. General Fremont is wrong on it; but unfortunately for him, General Cameron has cap-tured his old shoes. He should have made a proclamation concerning the shoes after the man-ner of B. Furioso concerning a certain pair of boots, in which case General Cameron might have thought twice before daring to displace

them .- Chicago Times. —General McClellan proposes to abolish all gambling houses and brothels in Washington. He considers that it is imperatively demanded for benefit of the volunteer officers and the the benefit of the volunteer officers and the health of the troops. The first would not be of difficult accomplishment; the latter he will find more troublesome than successfully storming Manassas. "Fighting the tiger" is not regarded by General McClellan as any part of the army regulation, or the duty of officers, regular or voleer; nor does he think it promotes that sort of ine so necessary to success in the field. eans, therefore, to put a stop to it. As for ng the other vice, members of Congress hink it out of the question; which would be a

-GEN. BUELL'S DIVISION.-A Washington prespondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer writes In conversation with army officers and leading epublican civilians, I find that great hopes are tertained of General Buell's division of the

entertained of General Buell's division of the army for crushing out and putting down the rebellion. His expected movement will be watched with the most intense interest. He is now regarded as a far more important personage toward closing the war than Gen. McClellan. With Tempessee in the control of the Unionists, it is considered that the Confederates will yield the contest. With that conviction Gen. Buell will contest. With that conviction, Gen. Buell will be provided with all the men he can use, and will have every thing at his command, to make his army irresistible. Indeed, his success or failure is regarded as the turning point of the crisis of the Union. If he fail, all is lost; if he succede the Union. Gen. Buell is now the first.

Rifles were sent from here to the 15th and 17th Indiana regiments at Louisville, a few days since, to exchange for the percussion muskets now in their hands, but Gen. Buell would not allow the change to be made. He contends that the musket is the most effective weapon.

- FLAG PRESENTATION.-The routine of life FLAG PRESENTATION.—The routine of life in the tented field was agreeably interrupted at Camp Ben. Spaulding yesterday, in the presentation of a flag to Col. Manson, the gallant commander of the Indiana Tenth. This regiment was in the thickest of the fight at Rich Mountain, and at the close of the three months' campaign its serried columns were again recruited for the war. One among the first to constitute for the war. One among the first to cross the river in defense of Kentucky soil, this regiment was greeted with an enthusiastic welcome, and from Louisville to Bardstown and from Bardstown to Lebanon it has been honored with one The ladies of Sixth street, in this city, during

the temporary sojourn of the regiment in this vi-cinity, vied with each other in that generous hos-pitality so grateful to the soldier, and in token of their regard for Col. Manson and their sympathy with the cause, an elegant silk flag was prepared for presentation. Wm. S. Lingle, the editor of the Lafayette Courier, was honored with a commission to make the presentation in their behalf, and by courtesy of Mr. Marshall, the clever Superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, visited Lebanon on this mission last Saturday. The presentation ceremony was arranged for yesterday afternoon. The regiment in command of Col. Kise was drawn up first in —That was a patriot wife of a Maine volun-teer, who begged of her husband to keep out of a battle if he could. Probably his life was not in-Harlan, of the Kentucky Tenth; Col. Fry, of the Kentucky Fourth, and several members of Gen.

> Mr. Lingle's address was well timed and appropriate. With a graceful compliment to the personal loveliness and Heaven born loyalty of the fair donors he passed a glowing eulogy upon Col. Manson, his gallantry on the field of battle, and the graces which adorn his private life. Indiana was justly proud of the gallant men of the Tenth. To them she was indebted for much of her military renown. This proud Commonwealth and her patriotic Governor numbered each of her soldiers among her jewels, and she expects every

man to do his duty. In committing this flag to their keeping he had a sublime faith that they would bear it triumphantly from Lebanon to Nashville, and go on conquering and to conquer until the last rebel had lain down his arms and the An gel of Peace again folded her wings over a united country. In driving back the rebel hordes from stood shoulder to shoulder now. The obligation Indiana incurred on that great and memorable was vehemently cheered by the company, among whom was Wm. B. Astor.

—Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, in his message, repay. And if, as was foreshadowed in Seward's ten day draft on our hopes, or our credulity, there should be a simultaneous advance all along the line of the grand army from Manassas to the your military renown. Mr. Lingle concluded by reading a communication from Miss Sallie Mans field and Miss Bettie Crabb, the fair donors of the flag. It was couched in beautiful language and breathed the refined essence of a genuine patriot-

> Col. Manson responded in his happiest vein Your true women, said he, since the world began, have ever been identified with all that is ennobling—and the bloodiest revolutions which, like milestones, mark the world's progress, have ever found her loyal to the right and a minister ing angel always. Amid the desolating gloom of a civil war her virtues shine re-

ism from first to last.

"As stars grow bright in night's deep darkness."

The weather stained and tattered flag which it has been the pride of his regiment to bear and which they had followed from Indiana to Virginia, was a present from the patriotic ladies o "Old Abe," surrounded by a wreath, surmount- Lafayette, and the vows his gallant soldiers have made on its reception, and the pledges they had so nobly redeemed, they would renew to day under the ample folds of the Leuisville flag. Ad-dressing himself to the Kentuckians who were resent, Col. Manson said that he might be pardoned for a passing reference to the vexed ques-tion. You have been told, said he, that this is an Abolition war. And, strange and unnatural as it seems, the demon of discord already menaces our hitherto harmonious councils. But let me say to you, said he, in the name of the loyal men of Indiana, that we scorn the imputation. I fred, who thereupon indignantly reported to the officer in command. Investigation showed that the indignity was the result of princely impertiness, that it is an infamous lie. We wage no nence, and all the satisfaction which his highness abolition crusade. The preservation of this Govgot therefore, was a piece of advice to the effect got therefore, was a piece of advice to the effect ernment is an object too sacred to be tran.melled that in future he had better keep a civil tongue in by collateral issues, and although desolation may be the fate of treason wherever in arms, the Constitution, around which we rally as one man, i ample to protect every loval citizen in his rights. millions for a navy, and that by energetic florts they can get up a fleet before spring. "Our naval officers, among the most accomplished and heroic in the old service, are panting for an opportunity of distinction and usefulness upon the ocean, and we hope they will not be disappoint and we hope they will not be disappoint.

Sample to protect every loyal citizen in his rights.

Col. Manson concluded by proposing three cheers for the fair donors of the flag, three cheers for Louisville and Kentucky, and three cheers for the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

They were given with a will, and the woods fairly calculated by proposing three cheers for Louisville and Kentucky, and three cheers for the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. They were given with a will, and the woods fairly echoed with the tumultuous shouts. The interesting exercises concluded with three cheers and a tiger for Gen. Manson, in honor of his ap-

ointment to the command of a brigade composes of the Indiana i0th, the Ohio 14th, and the Ken tucky 4th and 10th .- Lou. Jour. -Lieut. John R. Coverdill, of company "J,

of the 50th, Col. Dunham. -Lieut. Horace Atkisson, of the same regi Judge Trumbull will shortly introduce a bill re. ment, company "G," has been promoted to a

> -The o0th regiment now numbers 866 men. Under the energetic Col. Dunham they soon will be ready to march.

> -A private letter from Huttonville, Virginia, dated December 1st, 1861, informs us that the following Indiana troops are disposed as follows: Seventh regiment Indiana volunteers, Colonel Gavin, Romney, Va.

Ninth regiment Indiana volunteers, Colonel —The President is right on the nigger question Moody, Huttonville, Va.

General McClellan is right on it—General Dix

Thirteenth regiment Indiana volunteers, Colthis rate. onel Sullivan, Beverly, Va.

Fourteenth regiment Indiana volunteers, Colonel Kimball, Phillippi, Va. Fifteenth regiment Indiana volunteers, Colone Wagner, Covington, Ky.

Seventeenth regiment Indiana volunteers, Col onel Hascall, Covington, Ky. Captain Bracken's cavalry company, Beverly, Virginia.

-The Indianapolis Journal contains the fol-

lowing items: B. F. Tuttle, of this city, has been appointed by the Governor agent to receive remittances from volunteers to their families. The arrange ment is such that soldiers can remit so much of their wages as they desire to send home without

worth perhaps \$30, had been purchased by the Government and passed inspection. The horse will cost the Government \$120. Somebody makes \$90 on that animal. Another aggregate sactions is to the effect that a Gov buying agent, whose headqu been at this city, has made \$18,000 on the pur-chase of 1,200 horses. Is it not time for that

agent to retire? -On Tuesday afternoon (to-morrow), at 2 o'clock, the Irish ladies of the city will present a flag to the First Irish Regiment (the 35th), Col. Walker, in front of Mr. J. H. McKernan's resi-

dence, in the Governor's Circle. -Quartermuster Igoe, of the 35th, advertises for ten regimental teamsters in this paper. See dvertising column.

-Lieut. James Wright is the recruiting officer for the Indiana Railroad regiment in this city His headquarters are at the Spencer House.

—It is reported that of the 33d Indiana, Col. Coburn, now in Kentucky, there are not eno well men to take care of the sick.

Pinancial and Commercial Summary for the Past Week.

A moderate activity continues to prevail in the money market, but the supply of capital is largely in excess of the demand, and the market therefore very easy at 10@12 per cent. for acceptable sixty day paper. Currency continues very abundant and embraces a large proportion of United States Treasury Notes, which are regarded with especial favor, and circulate with a general freedom exceeding that of any other bank paper. The demand for exchange has been only moderate, and the market has ruled quiet and steady all the week. We continue our last quotations:

New York Par. Selling. Selling. Prem. Gold 16 prem. %@1/2 prem. The meeting of Congress and the reports of the President and members of his Cabinet, have been the great events in the financial and commercial circles the past week. The manner in which the President alluded to our relations with England, caused a good deal of discussion, and depressed the market for public securities; but this was temporary. The conflict between the President and Secretary of War, in which the former compelled the latter to modify the part of his report relating to the confiscation of slaves, gave rise to various surmises and speculations regarding the discord in the councils of the Govern-

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, n which he recommends an increased duty on coffee, tea and sugar, and explains the means used to obtain leans to meet the demands of the Govern-ment, and how largely the actual expenses so far, have exceeded his estimates made in July, as well as how much the receipts from revenues have fallen short of what he then expected—is a very important document, and has been looked for with great anxiety. Mr. Chase foreshadows a National currency, and there is no doubt mat-ters will drift into this eventually, and that it will displace all other paper currency. If this war cnotinues two years more he estimates that the Na-tional debt will be swelled to nine hundred mil-

lions of dollars. New York has been a good deal agitated during the week. The following were the current rates for Federal and State securities there last

U. S. Currency, payable in New York...... par do do do Boston and Philadelphia..., dis. do do do Cincinnati and St. Louis..., dis. do do do made to order and en-[In all cases, with Treasury Notes, the ac-

crued interest goes to the seller.] Short U. S. 6's sell at rates which pay on the

cost 7%@8 per cent. per annum.

The weather became very warm early in the week, and so mild that pork packing has been suspended since Saturday. The thermometer in the daytime has ranged from 58 to 70, with a damp and sultry atmosphere, Monday and yester-day. This has diminished the receipts of hogs, and caused a great accumulation in the pens, but drovers have not pressed the market, nor submit-ted to any decline; indeed, packers have bought with great freedom for present delivery, whilst the weather was suitable for packing, and for future delivery when it became too warm, and the market has ruled firm throughout, prices not hav-

market has ruled firm throughout, prices not having undergone any change worthy of note.

Yesterday the weather continued warm and
sultry, rendering packing out of the question,
and there was more disposition to sell and less to
buy, so that the feeling was quite heavy and the
seles confined to 230, averaging 225 lbs., at
\$3 30, and 250, averaging 250 lbs., at \$3 40—all
to be reselved when the weather becomes favorable for packing.

The number in the pens is now quite large,

and must continue to increase while the present weather lasts. The receipts for the past week are..... 43,670

The indication of an attempt being about to be made to open the Mississippi, has made a very general impression upon the minds of the people of the West, that this will soon be done, and consequently, that should it take place, a sudden rise in pork would be the immediate result. This has made farmers indisposed to accept the pres-ent prices, and inclined to hold on to see what the Western army will do, and this waiting will protract the packing season on to February, no doubt. Should our forces succeed in reaching Memphis, or even in taking Columbus, there can be no doubt, we think, that a speculative demand would arise for pork, which would put up the price one dollar per cental and perhaps higher, but should an attempt to pass down the Missis-sipp fail, it would be difficult to sell pork at any rice, within reasonable bounds, for without th Southern market for it there would be great difficulty in disposing of the surplus, in any market in the world, where the article is saleable, even at

an extreme low range of prices.

Prices have been rather higher in New York for hogs than those current in this market; so far the great tide of them has been to that market, and the various railways are crowded with them destined for that and other Eastern markets, but even should 500,000 head be taken thence, the number left in the west would be say two mil-

The demand for lard from the candle makers and to send abroad has been so active that it has induced a desire to make all the lard possible, as we have heretofore noticed, and the estimates now are general that an average of 50 lbs. per hog will be made. This will swell the product of lard to 125,000,000 lbs.

Packing has but barely commenced at the pack-ing points in the West, and even now there is great indecision displayed by packers, and in most cases the packing is being done on the account of owners, but all accounts represent the country full of hogs of the best quality.

Grocery and dry goods dealers have been buying pork on speculation the last week, and we may add for some time previously, owing to the comparatively low price, and as they have a large amount of idle funds, particularly the gro-cers, which they will not want to use until the Southern trade is resumed, they reason that when

this takes place pork will be much better than money in bank, as it will advance \$2 to \$3 per barrel, and fully 3,000 barrels have been bought on the spot and for future delivery at \$9 50. All to be had was taken on Monday and yesterday at Packers are generally refusing to sell for future delivery, so that until the weather changes so that more cag be packed, there will not be

Green meats sold well, until the weather became too warm, at 214c for shoulders, 314 @334c for hams, and 334 for sides, but there was nothing done the last three days except for future delivery, and only a few trifling sales even in that

much more done.

The demand for lard became less pressing, and prices declined to 7@71gc, the latter rate for strictly prime. Holders, however, have asked 3gc higher.

Nothing done in bacon except what is being sold to the Government; but as the demand from that source has been good, and promises to continue so, holders expect to sell all they have in this way, realizing 5@51gc for sides and 53gc for clear sides.

There has been a continued active demand for the lower grades of lard—butchers bringing 6c without packages, and head and gut 614@614c Flour and grain have presented but little wor-

thy of note. Whisky ruled firmer, and is 14c higher.

Coffee has been very unsettled, and prices are fully I cent higher, making an advance of 2 cents the past two weeks. This advance is based in part upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the duty 2½ cents per pound, which it is thought, Congress will hardly accede to.

ly accede to. Sugar and molasses are firmer for the same reason, but the expectation of opening the Mississippi takes away a good deal of the speculative feeling which would otherwise exist in these articles, under the circumstances. In some cases sugar was held \(\frac{1}{4} \overline{a} \) \(\frac{1}{2} \overline{c} \) higher at the close. Should Congress increase the duty on coffee, as recommended, it would go up to 20c.

Mr. James Garrison, a gentleman who has had long experience in the hotel business, and competent every way, has received the appointment of post sutler at camp Morton.